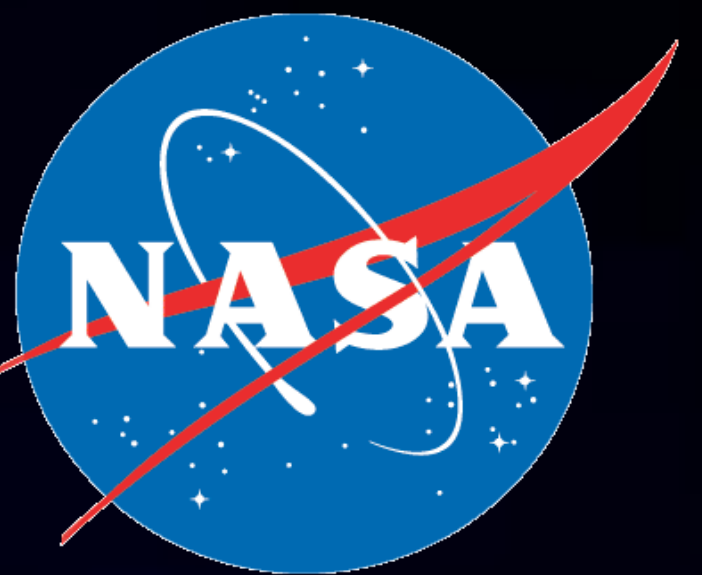


Relating Pressure Oscillations and Vortex Shedding in Solid Rocket Motors

John Palmore: Cornell University
Elijah Stevens: University of Texas Arlington

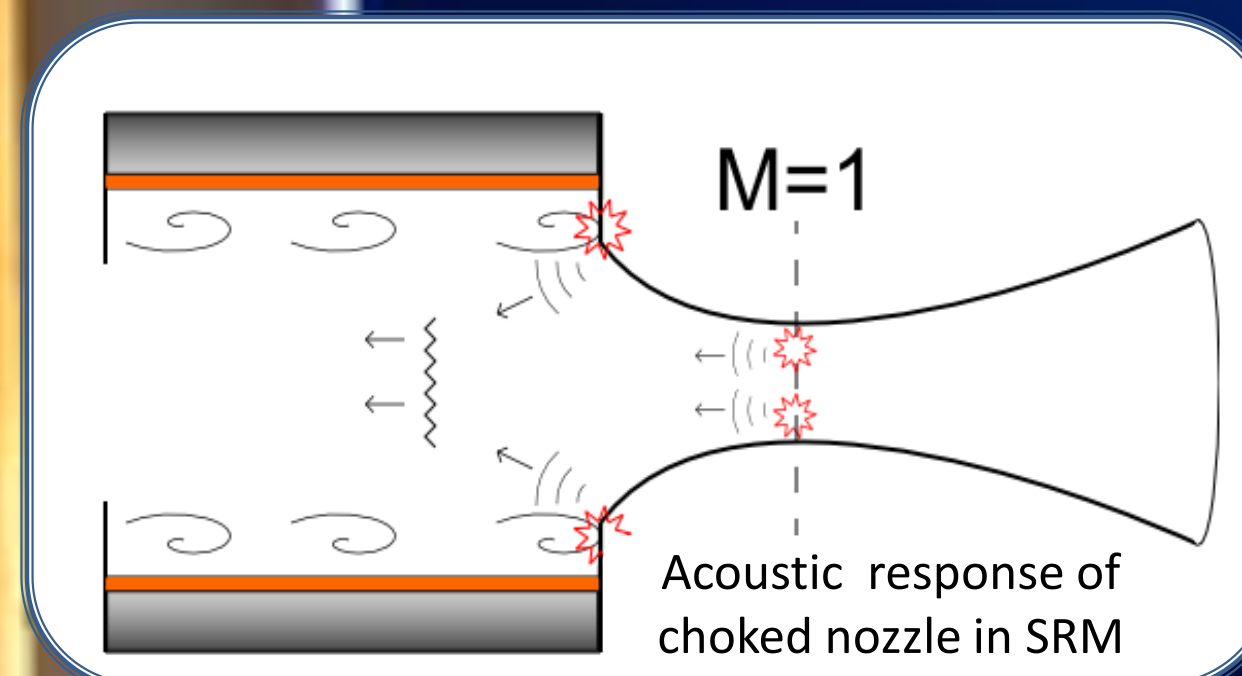
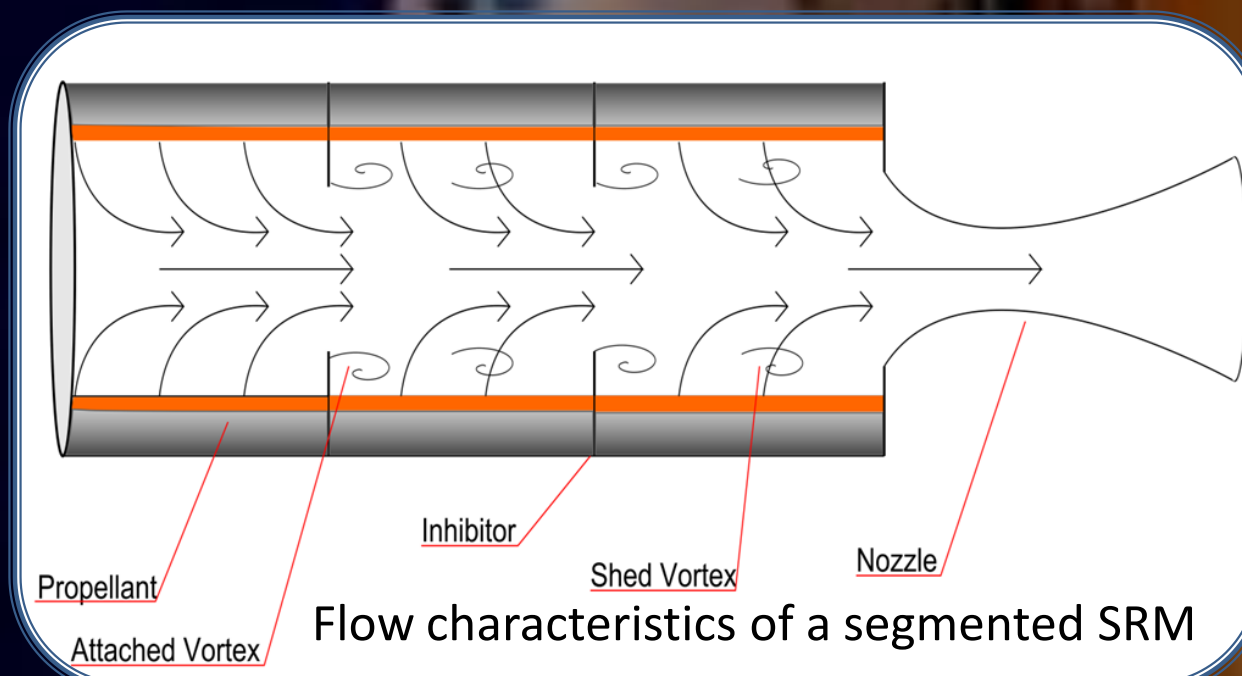
Samantha Rawlins: California State University Los Angeles
Nick Zarbo: University of Maryland College Park

Principal Investigators: Philip Franklin ER52



Introduction

- Pressure oscillations in Solid Rocket Motors (SRMs) have the potential to damage hardware and passengers when the oscillations reach resonant frequencies
- Vortices shedding from combustion inhibitors are believed to be the source of these oscillations
- Our team designed and built a cold flow test chamber to simulate the inhibitor configurations and flow conditions of the SRMs in the Space Shuttle and the SLS launch vehicle



Chamber Design Improvements

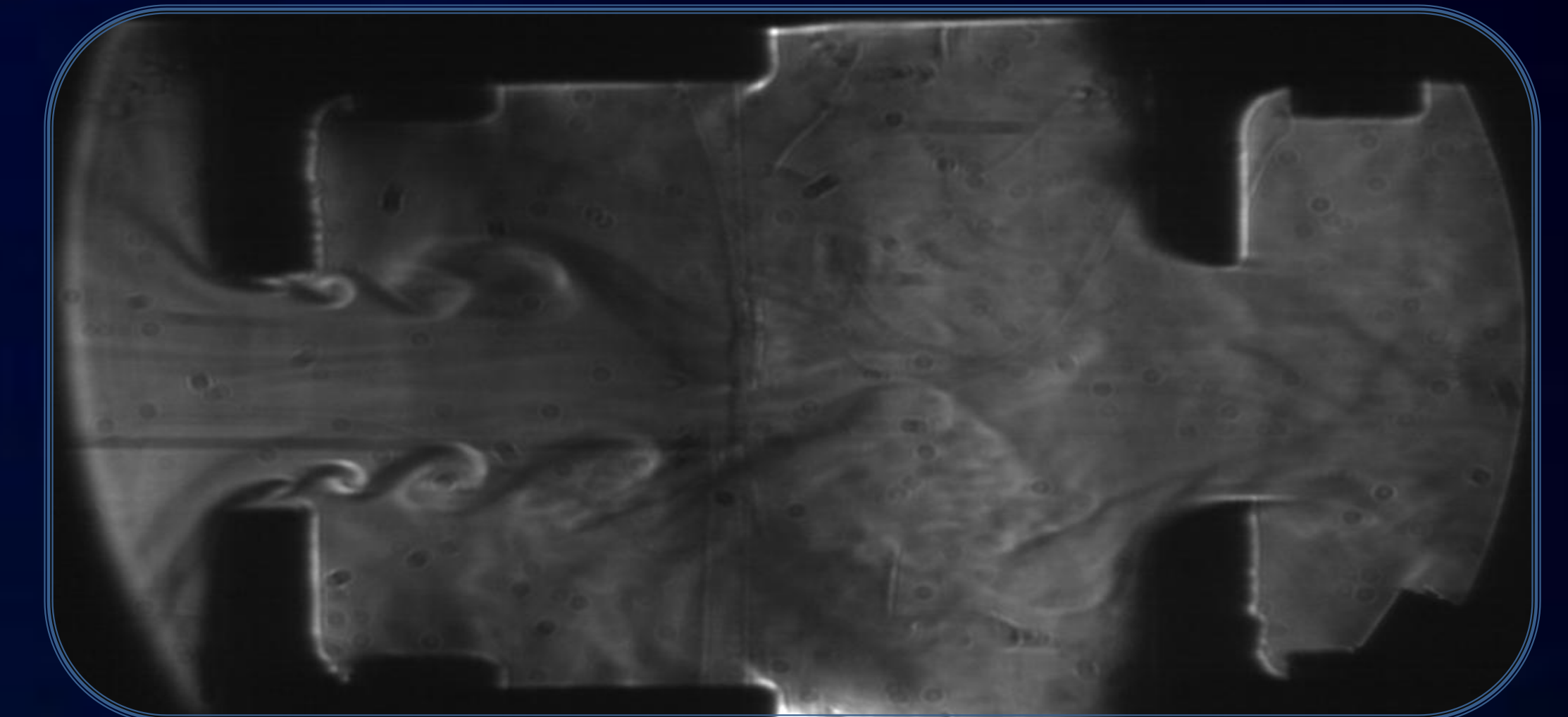
- Larger settling chamber for better acoustic isolation
- Introduce honeycomb for flow straightening
- Redesigned inhibitors
 - Unlimited d/B range
 - Pairs of various shape and size
- Horizontal nozzle exit to match flow profile



Test chamber with one inhibitor pair - air moves from the stagnation chamber on the left, through the test section, and out the nozzle on the far right

Results

- Only transient vortices observed
- Inhibitor edge rounding weakened vortices
- Thinner inhibitors have smaller vortices
- Nozzle area too large to choke flow
 - Smaller throat provides weaker but longer lasting transient vortices
- Modified Schlieren provides acceptable images



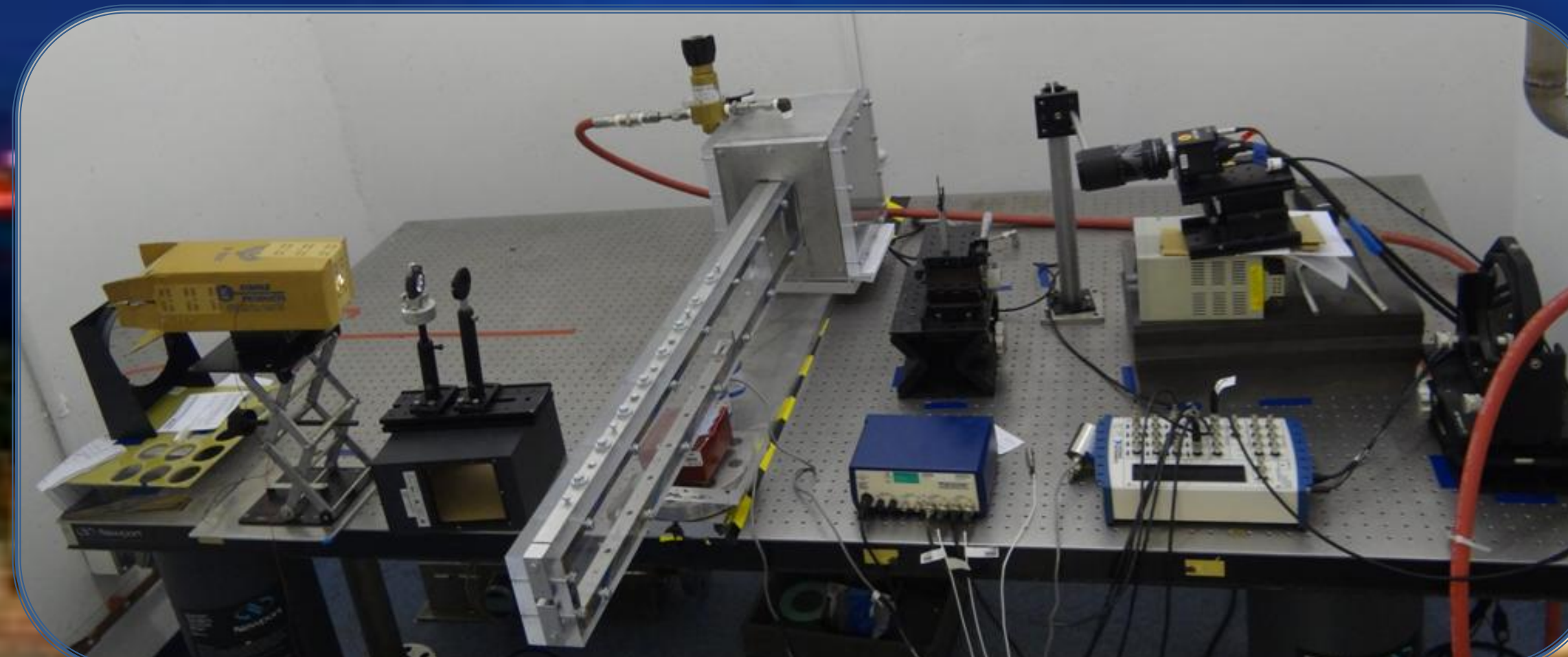
Schlieren image of vortices being shed from 1/4" inhibitors

Previous Year's Design

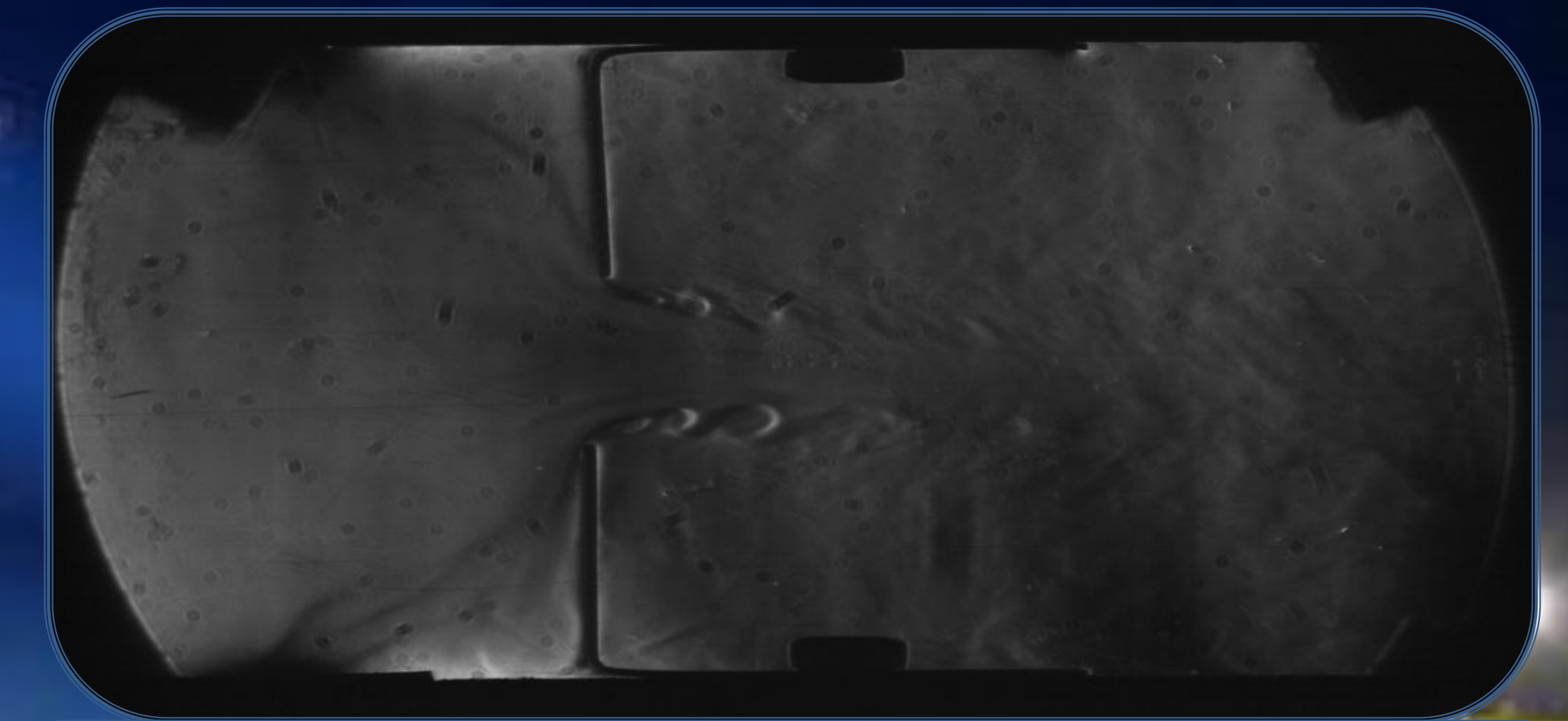
- Modeled test chamber in CAD
 - Included ports for pressure transducers and microphones
 - Flow conditions nearly match desired conditions
- Designed z-type schlieren visualization setup
- Uses 125psig building air supply

Schlieren System Changes

- New high power LED used for light source
- 2 matching spherical mirrors provide less distortion
- Both light source and camera raised vertically to see over test chamber



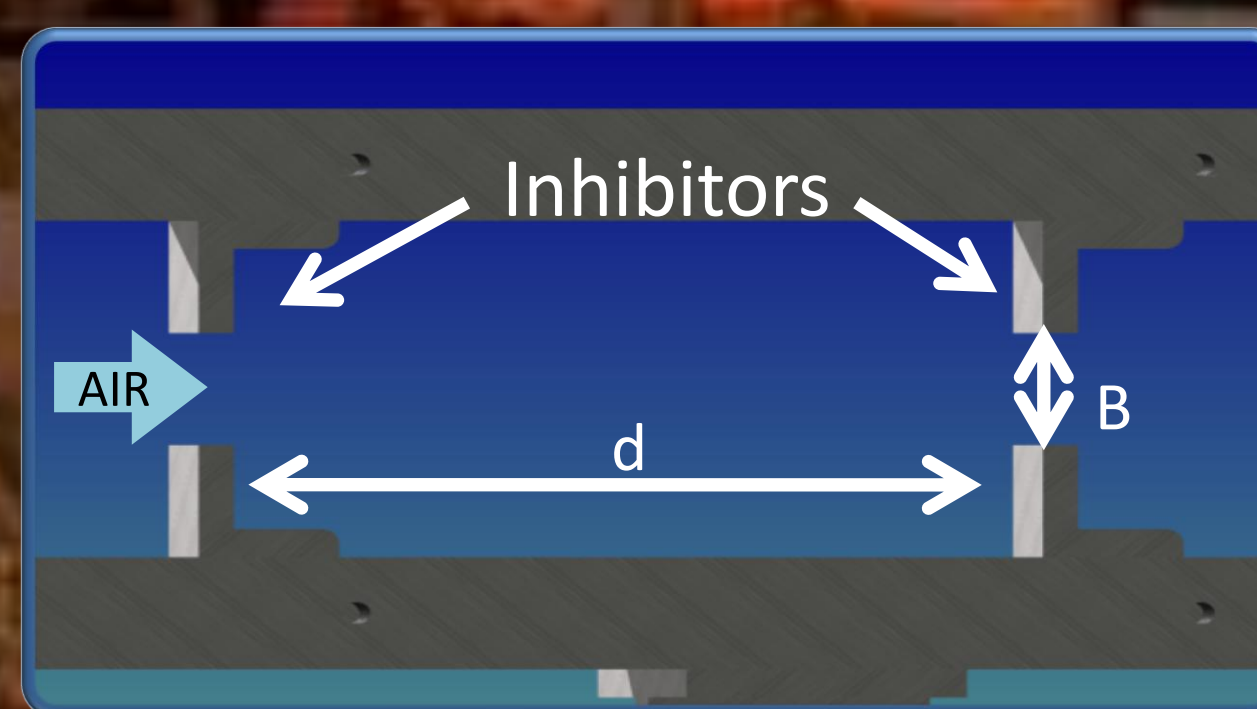
Schlieren system setup with light source on the left and camera on the right



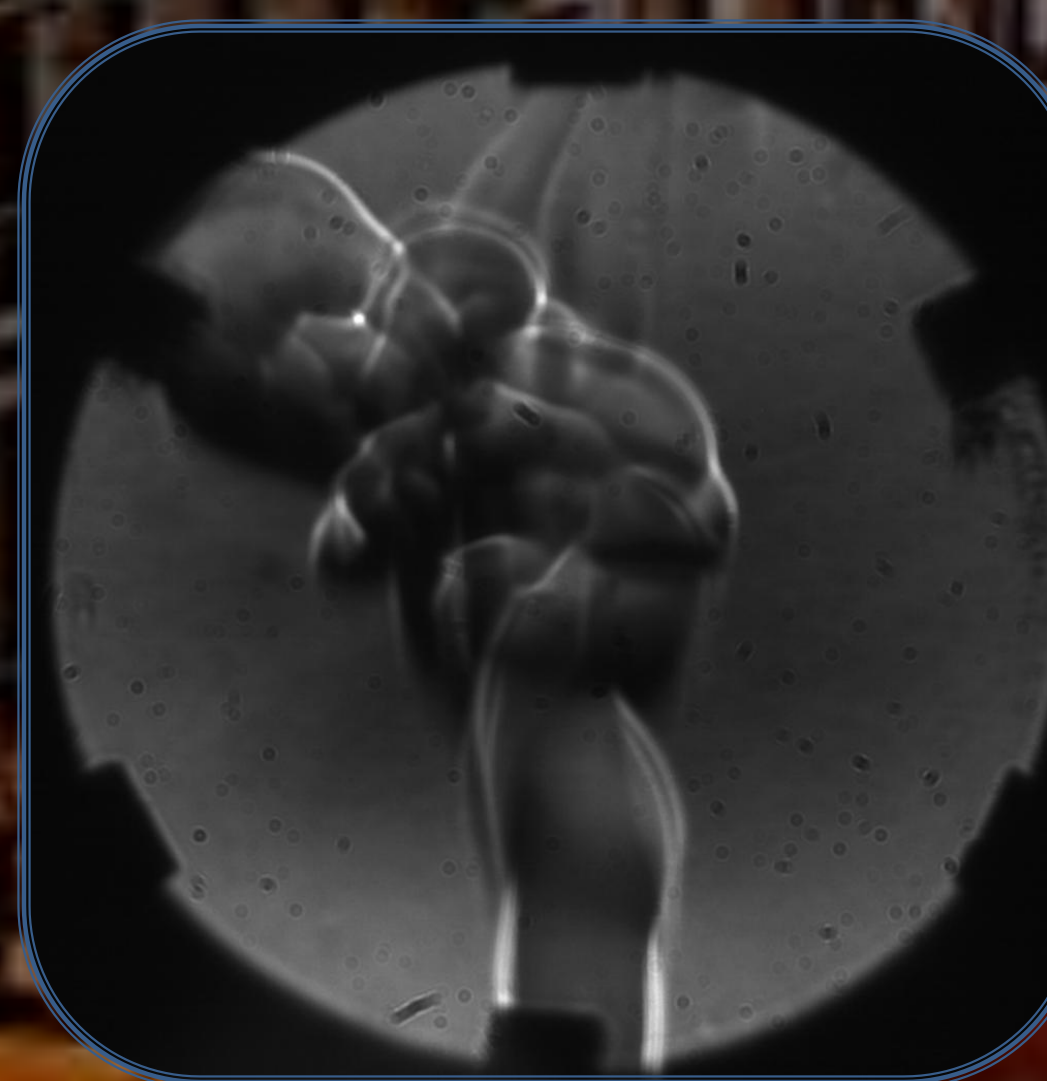
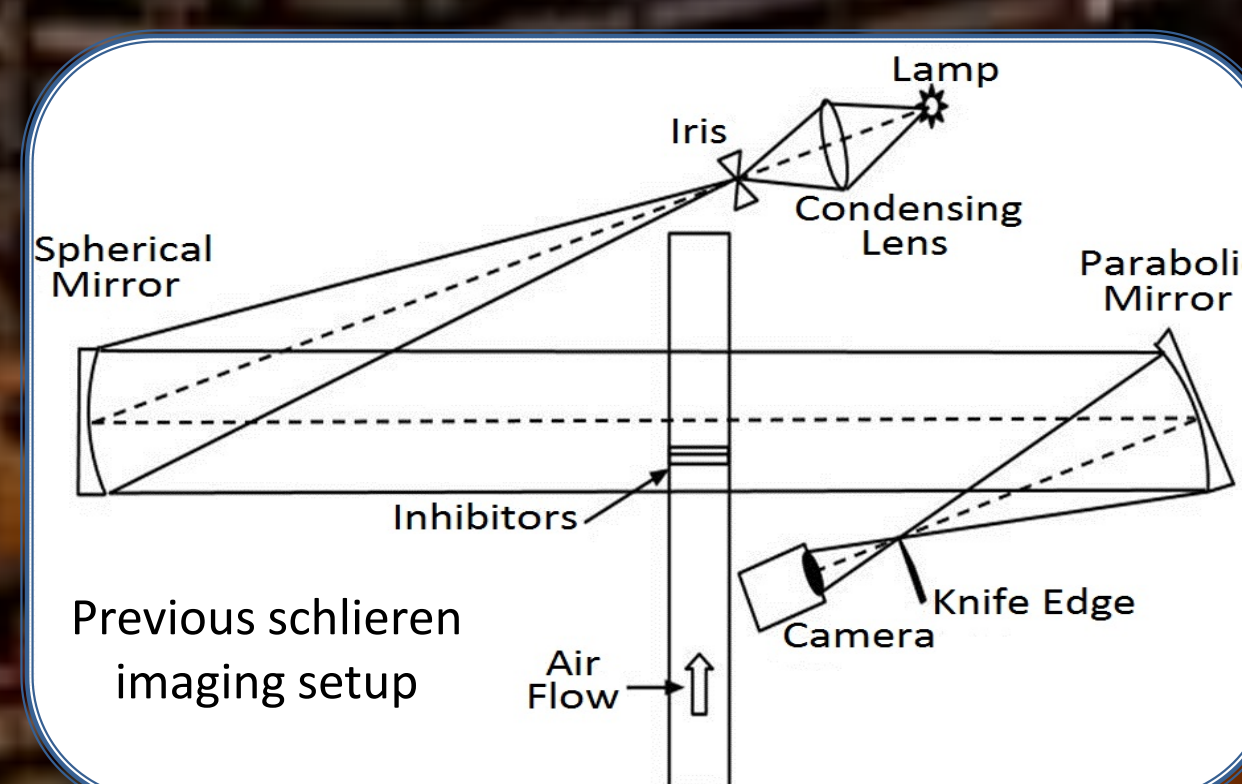
Schlieren image of 1/16" inhibitors shedding vortices

Desired and Theoretical Chamber Conditions

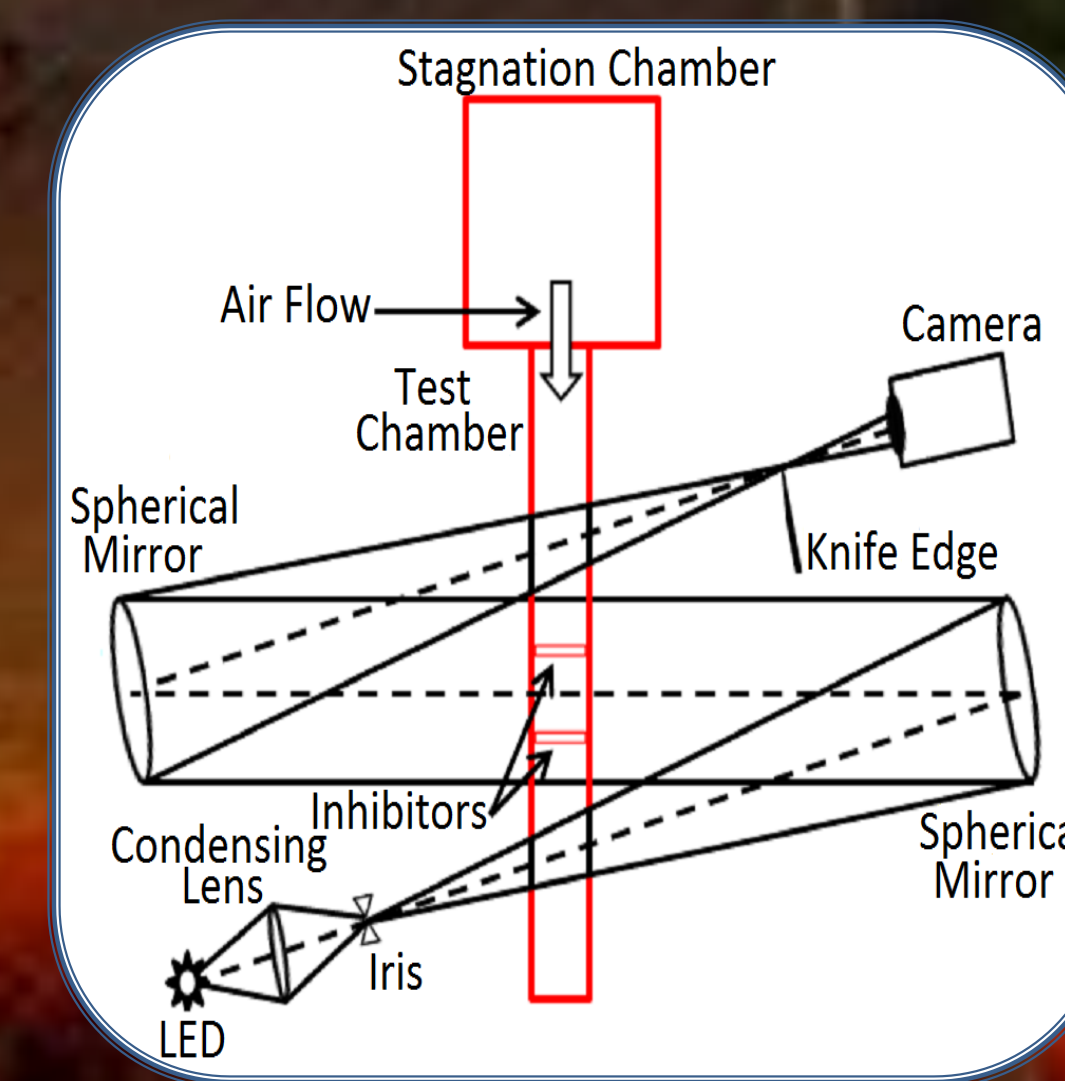
	Desired for chamber	Theoretical with chamber
Reynolds number	$> 3 \times 10^3$	$10^4 - 10^5$
Mach #	0.02 - 0.2	0 - 0.24
d/B ratios	2.909 - 5.33	3, 6
Acoustic Boundary Conditions	Closed-Closed	Closed-Open
1L mode (Hz)	161.18	80.59
2L mode (Hz)	322.35	241.76



Side view of test section inhibitors



Schlieren image of flame plume from lighter shortly after ignition



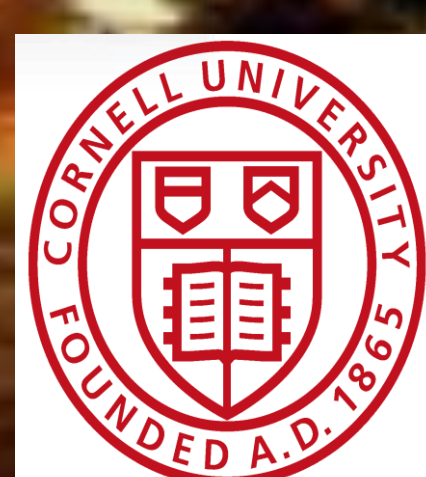
New layout of schlieren system - light now passes above the test section

Concepts for Future Investigation

- Flexible rubber inhibitors
- Variable throat nozzle
- Contoured nozzle shape
- Smoke streakline visualization

Technological Impact

- Better understanding of SRM resonance and flow induced vibrations
- Improved design of inhibitors, casings, and grains to avoid induced oscillations
- Validation of CFD modeling
- Safer and more reliable SRMs



Acknowledgements: Byron Bartlow, Tim Duquette, Philip Franklin, Dale Jackson, Daniel Jones, Jonathan Jones, Frank Six

